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Business Notices.

GOING, UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up. Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNI 528.179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements) more than during the same period of 1904

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New Dork Daily Cribme

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A bomb was thrown at the Sultan of Turkey in the courtyard of the mosque where he goes to offer prayers on Friday; Abdul Hamid Byelostok was seriously wounded by a bomb.

Nearly five hundred Russians have surrendered to the Japanese in Saghallen; Japanese
warships were reported off the mouth of the
Amoor River

eral Mayer in the Equitable case.

Elihu
Root. Secretary of State, was the guest of
President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, the text of
the Chinese note was made public.

Admiral Sigsbee's fleet, bringing home the body of John Paul Jones, was reported in communica-tion with ships sent from Norfolk to meet it.

CITY.-Stocks were dull and lower. ---- The Iron Steamboat Sirius, with an excursion party of eight hundred aboard, struck a rock near North Brother Island and was beached.

A party of men in an automobile which killed a boy in the Southern Boulevard laughed aloud, put on the power and escaped.

It was learned that the loan of \$655,000 which the Mercantile Trust Company carried for the Equitable was paid by Thomas D. Jordan, formerly controller of the latter. Mayor McClellan, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, criticised T. C. T. Crain's methods as Tenement House Commissioner. — Justice Deuel denied that be had done anything wrong in his connection with "Fads and Fancles" and "Town Topics." A woman was held for examination on the charge of selling obscene pictures in connection with the Carlton case ____ Mrs. Brodle L. Duke applied through her attorneys to Justice Glegerich for counsel fee and alimony pending Mr. Duke's action for an absolute divorce. Lillian Russell was treated for a fractured rib.

The winners at Brighton Beach were: 1. Mary Morris: 2. Teacress: 8, Black Prince; 4, : 5, Line of Life; 6, Deviltree.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair; west winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 69.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will full value? be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE POLLUTED BRONX.

Mr. John Y. Culyer's letter in Thursday's Tribune on the pollution of the Bronx River was timely and contained no exaggerations. It would, indeed, be difficult to exaggerate the evil of which he complains, whether from an pesthetic or from a sanitary point of view, or to express too strongly the disgust which is inspired by the sight of that once lovely stream. Down to a few years ago the Bronx was a thing of rare beauty. Its crystalline water, flowing in an endless succession of ripples and rapids at the bottom of a ravine of mossy rocks. overshadowed with birch and hemlock, presented such a scene of sylvan charm as is usually to be found only in some remote mountain region. It was like a dozen miles of the Saco or the Ammonoosuc transferred from the White Hills to the suburbs of New-York. To-day the traveller on the Harlem Railroad in the neighborhood of Scarsdale and Hartsdale, instead of gazing as of old with delight upon the stream along whose brink he rides, turns with revulsion from it, and his gorge rises as he sees the turbid, reeking, stinking thing that used to be the Bronx. The water is as foul as the outpourings of a sewer; the rocks are coated with slime and filth, like the walls of a cesspool; the fishes are dead, birds shun the stream and rank weeds have replaced the dainty flowers that once bloomed at its margin. The mountain

That is the natural result of making the stream a channel for the drainage of all the communities along its banks. From the sesthetic point of view the loss is immeasurable. Japanese treaty of alliance of January, 1902, From the financial point of view it must be considerable. In the old days the purity and loveliness of the stream were a valuable asset. enhancing the market price of real estate in that region, and we may well believe the depreciation of values caused by the pollution of the stream has been greater than would have to expect a repudiation of that policy. been the cost of otherwise disposing of the sewage. Once the stream was an attraction to that region; now it is a gross detriment to this city and through the multitudinously frethe may be air borne from such a source.

brook has become an open sewer.

the Thames Conservancy Board has done wonders for the suburbs of London. The co-operation of two such commissions at Boston has given to that city probably the loveliest suburbs with unsurpassed attractions. All they need is rational conservation and improvement, instead of the neglect and abuse which have generspent millions of dollars rather than have had such a stream polluted as the Bronx has been, and they would have been wise in so doing. But New-York and its suburban neighbors do not seem to possess that sort of wisdom.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES. ings with reference to the immediate matter in hand, they were by no means without large usefulness, and even the "go and sin no more" verdict is not without its helpful lesson. We may regret the result and look with disquiet at the prospect of continuing years upon the bench for a judge of such patent moral insensihis ability to stick, the fact will still remain that a great moral lesson has been taught to judges, politicians and people.

Justice Hooker is a type. Many other men who have been plodding on in a certain moral carry a conviction of sin and result in higher ideals. To others it will merely carry a warning of public opinion and lead to greater circumspection. But, at any rate, it will raise the standard to which officials and politicians will feel themselves bound in letter, if not in spirit, to conform. The plea of Mr. Rogers that the condemnation of such conduct as Justice Hooker's should not consist in making a scapegoat of one exemplar of it in high place, but that we should have a moral housecleaning from the bottom up, may be in a measure granted.

Another great benefit of the proceedings is the establishment beyond any dispute of the right of the legislature to remove judges for merely immoral acts not done in the exercise of official functions. The original idea of James Kent and Rufus King, subsequently defended by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden, is vindicated, and the meaning and scope of the constitution are finally settled. From this time there can be no doubt of the personal as well as official responsibility of judges to the people and of the existence of an effective instrument to enforce that responsibility. At the same time the verdict in the Hooker case disposes of all the wild fears about abuse of this instrument. When it is impossible to secure a two-thirds vote for removal in a case where the attitude of man after man who votes for acquittal is "not guilty, but don't do it again," clearly there is no great danger of this power being used arbitrarily or to impair the right independence of judges. Like impeachment, it can be effective for removal only in extreme cases. Like impeachment, it is a reserve power whose chief usefulness is not in its frequent operation, but in its reminder of judgment.

From that point of view the failure of the proceedings is not an unmixed evil. The existence of a complete system of machinery to safeguard the courts, by impeachment for crimes and official offences and by joint legislative action for general unfitness, is established. And at the same time the bench and the people are assured that neither of these processes can be recklessly and lightly carried out. No honest judge has anything to fear, while the dishonest judge knows that, however reluctant the legislature may be to move, yet his moral conduct is, after all, subject to review, and that, even if under such circumstances he succeeds in averting removal, his standing may be irretrievably impaired.

MR. GROUT AND ASSESSMENTS.

It may be that Controller Grout is right in saying that in ninety-nine cases out of every ufactured goods and a larger proportion of York City by the assessors do not represent 75 per cent of its market value. Tax assessments are almost everywhere considerably below the market value, and it would be strange if New-York were an exception to the rule. But if New-York assesses real estate at only threefourths of its actual value, what was all this talk of Controller Grout and his associates in

One of Mr. Grout's most heralded reforms in 1902 and 1903 was the fiscal policy of full value assessments. The newspapers bristled with talks of his calling attention to the evil of assessing some properties at 20 per cent an I others at anywhere from 80 to 100 per cent of their selling price. He was for equalitation and full value, so as to increase the city's capacity to contract indebtedness for public improve ments. After the work was done by the Tax Department he defended it. Now, if that asessment, barring the inevitable mistakes in so tremendous a work, was not a full assesscases it was not more than 75 per cent of the market value, and was a matter of arbitrary marking up to get a big tax roll and a low rate-then it was not an honest attempt at full value assessment, and representations that it was a great reform based on logical principles deluded the public.

Where was Controller Grout in those days? He analyzed the assessments with great care. and if they were as inadequate as he now discovers, how did he fail to note it then and cease to be a party to any full value assess-

CHINA'S INTERESTS IN PEACE.

years is to be found strong reason for believing that China's demand for the restoration to her of Manchuria at the conclusion of the war will be granted. Were Russia the victor, it would probably not be, for Russia precipitated the war largely to make permanent her conquest and annexation of those provinces. Japan, however, has not demanded Manchurla for her own, excepting the small part of it which was ceded to her ten years ago. When Admiral Alexieff made his treaty with General Tseng, five years ago, providing for practically indefinite Russian possession of Manchuria, Japan protested against it, on the ground not that she wanted Manchuria herself, but that the Chinese empire ought not thus to be dismembered. The Angloexplicitly declared one of its chief objects to be the maintenance of China's independence and terestorial integrity. In many other ways field of electrical industry. Until recently they and on many other occasions Japan has unmistakably committed herself to the policy of restoring Manchuria to China. We see no reason

It is intimated that Russia will insist that, can be said in favor of and against a project if Manchuria is restored to China, Japan shall have no special and exclusive privileges there, It. From the sanitary point of view the case but all nations shall be on an equality. That is is, perhaps, most serious of all. It is a perilous a reasonable and just demand, but apparently be curious to learn how the matter is eventthing to have so foul a stream flowing through superfluous. There is no indication that Japan naily decided. some populous towns and some precincts of has any thought of any permanent monopoly or exclusive privileges in Manchuria. Such has tric traction companies feel in regard to the quented pleasure grounds of Broux Park. The never been her policy. She stands explicitly eattle that drink of it in rural regions, as for the open door and equal terms for all nanever been her policy. She stands explicitly many are forced to do, are in the way of pro- tions. Early in the negotiations before this war must consume something like 200,000 horseducing typhoid infected milk, and the missins Baron Komura telegraphed to Mr. Kurino, at power in the form of electricity, if not more. that reeks from it is likely to convey whatever | St. Petersburg, that Japan objected to Russia's | The London trolleys, some of which are man-

The whole situation, which should be regard-ed as intolerable, presents another concrete ar-portunity would thereby be annulled;" and in authorities, can scarcely require less than 50,gument in favor of a comprehensive and en- his first formal note to the Russian governlightened scheme of suburban administration, ment, outlining Japan's proposals for a settlesuch as we have hitherto outlined and advo- ment of disputes, he wrote, in the first paracated in these columns. The spiendid work of graph: "A mutual engagement . . . to main-"tain the principle of equal opportunity for the "commerce and industry of all nations" (in China and Corea). Throughout all those negotiations Japan steadfastly upheld that principle, in America. The suburbs of New-York are re- and Russia as persistently refused to recogstricted in area, but are endowed by nature nize or accede to it. It is not to be supposed that in the coming peace negotiations Baron Komura will deny the principle which he then so stoutly maintained, even though Russia does ally been their portion. Some cities would have now demand the establishment of the principle

which she then refused to recognize. There seems to be no adequate ground, therefore, for thinking that Manchuria will not be restored to China, though its restoration may be subject to two or three conditions. One is, that Japan shall administer affairs for a time, until order is fully restored after the war. That would be for China's own interest. An-Unsatisfactory as were the Hooker proceed, other is, that Manchuria shall be more fully opened, on equal terms, to the commerce and industry of all nations. That, too, would be for China's good, and could be reasonably opposed by nobody. A third may be that Japan shall permanently retain those small portions of Manchuria which China ceded to her in 1895, but which Russia compelled her to relinquish, bility as Justice Hooker has displayed. But If Japan should require that, China could not whether he stays to fill out his term under a reasonably demur, since she fully and formally cloud or sees fit to resign after demonstrating agreed to it ten years ago; nor could Russia object to it as a spoliation of China, seeing that she made Japan relinquish that territory to China only that she herself might snatch it from China. The presumption is, therefore, that Manchuria will not prove a stumbling block in blindness will see light. To some that light will the Russo-Japanese negotiations, and that after peace is concluded it will be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to China.

OUR GROWING IMPORT TRADE.

We called attention the other day to the enormous expansion which our foreign trade has undergone in recent years. The value of our imports and exports combined for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was \$2.635.970,333. This total breaks all previous records, the next highest being that for 1903-'04-\$2 451,914.642. Ten years ago-in 1804-95-our foreign commerce had reached a total value of only \$1.539,-508,130. In a single decade our gain in foreign trade has been 59.2 per cent; and this in spite of an alleged "restrictive" tariff.

Our exports have increased under this tariff a good deal faster than our imports. Since 1894-'95 our sales abroad have practically doubled. The balances of trade in our favor have steadily increased. In 1894-'95 the excess of exports was \$75,568,200. In 1897-'98-the first year of the Dingley law-the balance rose to \$615,000,000, and since then it has averaged a little under \$500,000,000. For the year just ended it stood at \$400,955,333. Yet these results, so flattering from an economic point of view, have been obtained by no undue contraction of our import trade. In spite of the stiffer schedules of the Dingley law, imports have increased at a ratio unknown under earlier and lower tariff systems.

The imports for 1904-'05 were valued at \$1.-117.507.500, the greatest total in our history. Twenty-five years ago-in 1879-'80-our imports reached a value of \$667,954,746. Ten years ago-1894-'95-under the Wilson-Go man law. they had risen to \$731,000,000. In 1901-'02 the total ran up to \$903,000,000, and in the three years following the totals have been, respec ively, \$1,025,719,237, \$991,087,371 and \$1,117,507, 500. The Dingley law has done, therefore, the very things which its critics said it could not do and was not intended to do. It has not checked and throttled our foreign commerce. It has not handicapped us as an exporting nation, for under it our sales abroad have in-creased about 60 per cent. Nor has it checked the inflow of foreign goods, for under it our purchases from foreign nations have increased more rapidly than ever.

The importation figures for 1904-'05 reflect a change in the character of our import trade. which has already taken place and which will be still further accentuated by our growth as a manufacturing and exporting nation. We are bringing in yearly a smaller proportion of manvalues placed on realty in New. raw produce and manufacturers' materials. The volume of imports on which no duties ar laid is at the same time steadily increasing In 1902-'03 dutiable goods to the value of \$5.99. 538,258 were entered at our ports. The nondutiable entries amounted to \$426,180,979. In 1904-'05 the dutiable goods brought in were valued at \$600,071,238, but the non-dutiable goods had risen in value to \$517,436,262. Under a tariff unjustly denounced as "prohibitive" more than 45 per cent of our inbound commerce is free; and as we develop industrially this non-dutiable fraction will become greater and greater. We shall go on extending our import trade along lines best suited to our own economical needs and purposes.

_

CHEAPENING ELECTRICITY. A committee of the British Parliament will have occasion soon to pass upon a question that is of importance chiefly to consumers of electricity in London, but not without interest in other large cities of the world. What practiment-if in at least fifty out of every hundred cally amounts to a charter has been sought to enable a new corporation to generate current commercially on an unprecedentedly large scale. To the proposition objections are offered in two quarters. Existing electric companies. Seamen. He is eighty-six. Hero worship seems to in two quarters. Existing electric companies, more especially those which are supplying parts of London with electric light, feel that their own privileges are threatened by the promise of lower rates than they are able to offer at present. Again, the London County Council, which aims to enlarge its control of what it regards as public utilities, considers the plan antagonistic to its own ambitions. Thus the committee whose approval is necessary to the grant upon the course which it will pursue. As between them, perhaps the one affecting established business interests will attract the more attention among Americans.

> The promoters of the new company declare that the wholesale production of electricity, like that of any other commodity, is cheaper than retail production-which is probably t ue. They may be correct, moreover, in believing that if any material reduction in prices is offered the consumption will be enormously increased, more particularly in manufacturing establishments. Finally, they say that to such existing organizations as the lighting companies they can supply current at a sufficiently low rate to enable the latter to dispense with their machinery-"scrap their plants" is the perfectly intelligible expression employed-and yet continue to do business. Well, the old companies declare that they do not wish to accept these terms. They are pioneers in the have not been able to make much money. They have borne the heat and burden of the day, and think that they are now justified in getting a larger profit than formerly. When so much as has been said in the discussion of this one, just men and wise men may well disagree. Many people on this side of the Atlantic will

It does not clearly appear just how the elecpending measure. The Central London, the Metropolitan and other underground roads permanent occupation of Manchuris because, aged by the corporations with which Mr.

000 horsepower in addition. If the transportation companies find that they can obtain electricity more cheaply than they are doing nowwhich is a little doubtful-they may refrain from objecting to the scheme for which Par-Hamentary sanction has been requested. However, the control of their own powerhouses will probably give these companies larger confidence in the certainty of their supply than if they relied on other people for it, and they may regard the bird in the hand worth more than several in the bush. If so, they cannot be

blamed. The London papers say that the bill has the approval of "the leading railway, dock and steamship companies." Perhaps it would be wise to assume that the first of these groups of corporations comprises those which employ steam locomotives. For driving machinery in their repair shops they undoubtedly would welcome a supply of cheap electricity. In this particular they may be classed with the mannfacturers of London, who are using engines which have a combined capacity of about half a million horsepower. If, as is not unlikely. two or three trunk lines which have terminals at the capital are quietly planning the subs itution of electricity for their present means of moving trains, they would be differently affected from local traction companies having electric plants of their own.

With Saghalien captured, Vladivostok invested and the process of hemming in Linevitch going on, Japan, at least, is in a position to take her time about peace. There is reason to believe, however, that she is sincere in her desire for peace, and it is to be hoped Russia is in a similar trame of mind.

There can be no doubt that atmospheric conditions in the subway have been improved. The fans and pumps have probably had some effect. The opening of the front and rear doors of trains has certainly done much for the comfort of passengers, producing a cooling draught from to end of the cars. If now the giass roofs of stations could be abolished or veiled in some way, the great tube might approximate to the comfortable conditions that were originally ex-

The Governor has wisely consented to the use of the probe, for, apparently, nothing less could restore confidence in insurance matters.

After an interchange of proposals extending over a year the British government has finally notified to the Dominion government that " is willing to agree to all of Canada's propossis in regard to taking over the forts at Halifax and Esquimalt. By the terms agreed upon the imperial forces now at these two chief forts on Canadian territory are to be transferred to the Canadian government, provided they are willing to be thus transferred, and this transfer is to take place September 1. Throughout the discussion of terms the British government has acted in a broad and liberal manner and has left Canada no reason to be dissatisfied, as the terms she proposed have been accepted in every important

The Insurance Investigating Committee can get some valuable points on how to do it from a study of the Stevens Gas Committee's work.

The mishap to the Sirius yesterday was not comparable with the Slocum horror; but, in view of the short time they have been running. are not the boats of the line to which the Sirius belongs having rather hard luck this season?

In his recent letter proposing a reorganization of the Equitable society, Mr. Westinghouse refers to the "impossibility of so ascertaining the 'wishes of six nundred thousand policyholde.s "(a number about equal to the voters of New-"York State)." The comparison is a rather surprising one, inasmuch as New-York State cast about 1,600,000 votes in the last Presidential

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

was recently made Corporation Counsel of Chicago, ful beneficence upon the willing and the unwilling told at a recent political gathering there a story of hone, the day following the election, which left the count in uncertainty. He came down by the way of the University of Virginia and ran amuck of voted yesterday. 'I know, but did you tote for me? Now, honor bright, Zebe, tell me the truth.' To which Zebe said: 'Well, boss, the truth is, I'm a member of de church; I can't tell no lie. No, I didn't vote for you, Mass' Fitz, but they count it for you, jes' the same."

"Weren't you awfully embarrassed when you met your husband's first wife at the reception yesterday?"

"I don't know why I should are been. She was wearing a hat that I am positive never cost half as much as mine."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

The French literary hero worshippers are a serious lot. A proposal to place a bust of Victor Hugo in the courtyard of the last house he occupied in Paris before going into exile in 1881 brings to light a couple of curious facts. The house stands in the Rue la Tour d'Auvergne, and is in much the same condition as when Hugo lived there. The conclerge who let Hugo into his rooms is still concierge at ninety-three, and the renant who succeeded Hugo has never left. He is M. Robin, vice-presi-

The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from oursiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out." And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.—(Washington Life.

The following story is related by "The Dundee Advertiser." Scotland is so far away that we have of the desired privileges is obliged to face two no means of verifying it. "A learned professor is rather knotty problems before determining so absent minded that he walked for a mile in the gutter, instead of the path, and would have con-tinued if he had not suddenly been brought to a halt by seeing the polished back of a brougham in front of him. He stopped, and, looking at the back of the carriage, came to the conclusion it was a blackboard. So from his pocket he took the piece of chalk with which he illustrated his lectures, and began to work out a mathematical problem on the carriage. He had almost covered the surface with figures when the carriage started on its journey again. The professor followed it, and kept on adding figures unti' the pace became too fast, and he then realized that something was wrong with his blackboard! He sighed, looked about him with a dazed air, and replaced the chalk in his pocket."

Mr. Kipling says that motorists now "move in the odor of sanctity" The next time an auto-mobile passes you will realize what sanctity smells like.—(San Francisco News Letter.

The rules of the British postoffice are presumably liberal regarding what may be sent by mail. But there is, of course, some red tape, as this wall from a person who wished to send a copy of a will by mail goes to show. He writes: "The postoffice allows you to do a good deal that you never want to do. You may, for instance, send a live bee by post; you may even, 'with the special permission of the Postmaster General, send what The Postoffice Guide describes as 'any living creature.' But if you try to send a copy of a will to America your troubles begin. It seems absurd that while, apparently, a baby can be sent by post, a will cannot. But, as the postal assistant pointed out, when the would-be sender of the latter article returned for the third time to the office with the thing done up right at last, 'You see, it isn't printed matter, and it isn't exactly manuscript, and it isn't private correspondence. and it isn't commercial. That's where the diffi-

Friend-What's that big box on the front of your machine?
Automobilist-That's a camera for taking moving pictures. You see I go so fast I don't have time to look at the scenery, and so I photograph it as I go clong.—(Translated from L'Illustration.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Gretta Pemeroy to Philip Allen Clark will take place at Newport to-day, and a large number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony. The wedding reception will be followed by the first run of the season of the Monmouth County hounds, under the mastership of P. F. Collier, the meet taking place at Alfred Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Farm at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Astor, who will arrive from Europe early next week, will go to Newport on Friday on a

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., left town yesterday

Edward Lyman Short, whose illness was anounced in this column some time ago, is still confined to his house, in West 37th-st., and the trip to Europe, which he had planned to take with Mrs. Short, has been now definitely abandoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens are booked to sail from Europe on Saturday next for New-York, and on their arrival here will go to their place at Lenox for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Hollis P. Hunnewell, who came to town to take leave of her mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who sailed on the Deutschland for Europe, has returned to Wellesley, Mass.

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson has gone to Bar Harbor to stay with her mother, Mrs. Henry F.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, jr., Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and her children, General and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mrs. John B. Trevor and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards are among those who have arrived at Bar Harbor for the season

Frederick Gallatin, Albert Gallatin and a party of men on board their yacht Riviera are crulsing up the coast and have arrived in port at

G. Creighton Webb, after a few weeks' stay in London, has returned to America and is now at Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier, who have had a house for the season on Hans Place in London, will proceed to Rushton Hall to stay with Mrs. Collier's father, J. J. Van Alen, before returning to America in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren have returned to Mount Kisco, N. Y., from the thousand

Arthur Kemp, with his little girl and his sister, Miss Marion Kemp, has arrived from Europe.

Among other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, with their daughter, Miss Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery and Miss Edith Lounsbery, and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the American Amhassador at St. Petersburg. She was Miss Alice Appleton, of Boston, and is accompanied by her daughters, who have grown up since she was last

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin have gone to the White Moun-

tains for a short stay. They will sail for Europe on August 9.

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt, of No. 39 West Sth-st., will se.

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

for Europe to-day. SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 21.-To-day was a beautiful me in Newport, with a cool breeze from the south west all day. As a result the Casino was crowded during the hours of tennis play, and this afternoon a large party went to the Westchester Pole Club. There was also a large number of social affairs, the largest being the dinner given the evening by Mrs C. Plerreport H. Gilbert in honor of her daughter. The guests included the debutantes of the last week.

This afternoon Nathaniel Thayer entertained at luncheon at Gooseberry Island, and cottage lunch eons were given by Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener Cottage dinners this evening were given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Peter F. Collier, Mrs. Convo. Rives, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. Robert Sedg wick, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. Harry Lehr.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan went to Philadelphia to-day, being called there by the sudder death of Nelson Brown, Mrs. Dolan's father, at Atlantic City yesterday.

Paul Rainey took a large party of cottagers to Narragansett Pier this afternoon in his steam yacht, the Anona. They returned this evening. Registered at the Casino to-day were Charles M

Oelrichs, T. Shaw Safe, Miss F. Paine and Miss Janet Fish Mrs. Morgan Dix. of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. E. R. Thomas for a few days. Mrs. F. O. French is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm. Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, is the guest of Miss L. Baidwin. A. Denavaro is the guest of Mr.

and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

IN THE BERKSHIRES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Lenox, Mass., July 21.—The first of the season's dances took place at Hotel Aspinwall this even-ing. It was given for the Glidden touring party and many of the automobilists took part in the dance. The tourists were delighted with Lenco roads and the fine views, and expressed a wish that the itinerary had been so arranged that the might have made a longer stay. The roads, the say, are the best that they have travelled over in their tour. All the party finished to-night with the exception of Mrs. John N. Cuneo.

machine broke down twenty miles east of Lenox It was announced to-day that Fernside, th try place in Tyringham owned by Robert S Rudd, late of New-York, was to be sold this ummer. The property has one thousand acres Mr. and Mrs. James M. Crafts, of New-York arrived to-day in their automobile and are guests

of Mrs. Robert G. Shaw.
Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Ward entertained at dir ner to-night at Clipston Farm.

Many of the cottage circle attended an exhibition to-day at the studio of Miss Ethel Folsom, at Sunnyside, the country place of George Winthron Folsom. The exhibition was for the benefit of the Mountain View Farm for Convalescents of New-York Hospitals and will be continued to

REVISION RUINOUS.

Prosperity of This Country Due Chiefly to Tariff.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Noting the items and extracts from many sources in The Tribune regarding the coming reciprocity convention, to be held in Chicago next month. I should like to contribute something on this subject to the interesting and popular letter columns of The Tribune.

If the general prosperity of the country is due to the tariff laws more than to any other cause, then to what is it due? From being dependent upon foreign manufacturers we have become thoroughly independent and the largest exporters of many classes of manufactured and partly manufactured products in the world. Through protection we have been enabled to im-prove the standard of our artisans in every respect, and greatly improve their proficiency.

The American people, one and all, are the bene fictaries of our tariff laws, which have lifted labor Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis, who above the plane of slavery and imposed its wonder-

That the last general election was carried by those was a candidate for Governor against General Ma-hone, the day following the election, which left the ing conditions there can be no reasonable doubt, and not by revisionists. Reciprecity is a faded emblem of past political prescience, which, like our old janitor. He said, 'Zebe, did you vote for many other themes, has had its days. It was at me yesterday?' Zebe replied, 'Yes. Massa Fitz. I one time considered a great political virtue, but, one time considered a great political virtue, but, like all merely visionary ideas, when investigated,

like all merely visionary ideas, when investigated, was found to contain no economic wisdom.

To treat the theme fairly would be to suppose that a treaty of interchange of commodities could be so justly arranged that both parties to the deal would be benefited. The very suggestion reduces the theme to one of bargain or trade treaty, or otherwise a fanciful figure of speech. The vision of some statesmen, the reciprocity of a Blaine or a Hay, becomes a hard driven contract between two clear headed competing powers for commercial supremacy and business advantage, as the conditions leading to the deal may warrant or permit of.

The reciprocity advocated by Mr. Blaine was in accord with the protective principle, in that it only proposed to exchange our manufactures and products for such goods as we require, but could not produce.

There is nothing whatever to be saided for the contracts of the contracts of the said of the contracts of the contracts

ucts for such goods as we require, but could not produce.

There is nothing whatever to be gained for us from reciprocal trade treaties with other manufacturing powers, and certainly not with those countries having raw and food products only or largely in surplus. Therefore, it leaves nothing for us to gain from negotiations of this sort, and when entered into can result only in disappointment. Commercial trade and the demand for our goods in the world's markets are not secured in this way. Quality, price and trade conditions, with drect solicitation on the part of manufacturers and exporters, alone can find and hold these markets.

and exporters, alone can find and noid these markets.

Where foreign manufacturers excel ours in quality of goods there will be a market here for some of their goods, no matter how high our tariff may be. Wherever our goods excel the foreign there is no importation of like goods here, and the foreign market is eager for them.

World markets cannot be got by treaty, but must be had by industry and merit. The protective tariff alone has been the instrumentality that has in so short a time aided industry and achieved a high standard of merit in many lines of manufacture and improvement in culture and handling of raw products. By its continuance we shall in time excel in the highest arts.

H. W. FOOTE.

PUNISHMENT FOR BIRD TORTURERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why cannot adequate punishment be meted out to the brutes who are guilty of the most atroclous cruelty to the birds and beasts in Contral Park? What is a fine to the merciless men. with instincts far below those of the average beast, who find pleasure in breaking a robin's legs, smashing eggs in a nest, or dragging a young bird over the grass that they may lure young bird over the grass that they may lure the mother bird into their clutches? Folice court records show that such offenders are increasing in number. A sentence of six months in fall would be a far more salutary punishment than a fine. The magistrates seem to realize the enormity of the crime, but are too mild in punishing. Torturers of birds or beasts, such as are found in Central Park, birds and beasts tamed by kindly treatment from hundreds of visitors to the park, should receive the same consideration that they give to the birds and squirrels.

New-York, July 20, 1905.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the Carpathia, which arrived here yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Miss Grace Austin.
Alexander.
The Rev. William P. Barr.
C. M. Charles E. Joy.

On the Etruria, sailing to-day, are: Lionel E. G. Garden.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fordham.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Truelove.
Ivan de Rubido-Zichy.

Mrs. William C. and Miss
Helen Fargh.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis E.
Dodge.
Miss Helen Dodge.

Among the passengers salling to-day on the Kroonland are: Mr. and Mrs. Kendrich E. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barrett.
Morgan and Miss Maysis Walter Stearn.
Morgan.
Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadly.
Mr. and Mrs. John S. W.
Halton.

On the König Albert, sailing to-day, are:

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

One of the most noticeable sights that attract the attention of the 6th or 9th ave. elevated road passenger as the train rounds the curve at 110th is the tents of the miniature evangelist camp His eye rests a moment on the cross and the Biblical adjuration which surmount the sale at the entrance. A little to the right and his ey-reads in flaring letters the virue of a ce tain brand of gin. Billboards know not the jewei of consist

'Slippers for street wear in summer have come stay, so far as women are concerned," said the shoe man, "and every season sees a gain in their popularity with men. It's easy to see why they are popular with women. There are no buttons to but ton, and no tie to tie. Moreover, they display a si'k stocking and a well formed foot to great advantage."

It is certainly against the Tenement House law to encumber fire escapes at any time of the year but the violation of this law saves many a life on the East Side and West Side in the crowded tenement house distric's in these hot days, when air is almost an unknown quantity. Hardly fire escape but what becomes a bed on these death tresses placed on the iron bors. A ride on a 3d-ave elevated train in the late night or early mornin hours reveals an almost continuous row of ope air sleeping chambers.

Frequently the census man rises to the occasion In the course of getting the data for the State census now being compiled a census taker addressed his Gatling gun questions to a Harlen herself, her husband and her brother. Her brothe was thirty years old and so was her husband. "And your age?" asked the census taker, with a soft pedal tremcle that showed he appreciated the delicacy of the question. The woman hesitated "Thirty," she finally said. "Triplets, I see," said the census taker, as he departed.

proud of: for though there had been minor tempests the long voyage had been pursued without serie mishaps. The wife went back to the day when she had stood before the altar and said "I will." and all day long she dwelt on the honeymoon days. Night came, and she fondly regarded her husband as he sat, preoccupied, by the lamp. He, too, was thinking of that happiest of days, she thought. Her hand stole across to his and patted it as she cooed "You, too, are thinking of that day, aren't you dearest? Let's see, what day is it?" "The anniversary of my big catch of sea bass," he replied

They had come from Arcadia to Babel: that is from New-England to a Harlem flat. They were lonely amid all the noise. They sat, homesick holding each other's hands, one night. The roar of the elevated trains, the clang of trolley car bells, the shouts of "wuxtra" ringing in their ears. Presently they heard a chirp. "Sounds like a cricket, but they don't have them here," said he. They listened, tense. Then it came regularly, the chirp. just as it used to do over the stone hearth at home. It was a cricket. "A cricket in Harlam." They laughed, and homesickness fied.

From The Dundee Advertiser

From The Dundee Advertiser.

A cycle of anecdotes is already gathering round the German Crown Prince and his bride. Even their honeymoon in the lonely, far off regions of the Hubertusstock shooting box has furnished a large crop, which are now going from mouth to mouth from paper to paper. In Germany. Thus, it is said that one day the young people went unattended to the nearest vilinge postoffice, the staff of which had been doing double duty during Prince and Princess William's stay at the shooting box. After talking for some time to the officials, the prince turned to a youth saying: "I am afraid since the crown princess and I are staying here you are rather hard worked." The youth, in momentary confusion of forgetfulness, replied: "Yes, unfortunately, we are, but saw his mistake and stammeted: "I beg your imperial highness's pardon." "Never mind." the crown prince said soothingly; "you've told the truth, anyhow, and I like truthful people. If you are not on duty to-morrow, come to the shooting box, and let me know when you get there." The wretched youth, calling the next morning as howas bid, was most cordially received, and wenthone the possessor of a handsome photograph of the future Emperor and Empress, with the autograph inscription: "The world's last gospel is know your work and do it."

SEEKING SAFETY IN NUMBERS. From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. R. J. Baldwin, secretary of the Southern Educational Conference, patted a little Mobile colored boy on the head.

"This little boy," he said, "failed in an examination last week. It was an examination on the Bible, and the first question the teacher asked was. "How many Commandments are there?"

"The little boy thought a while, and then he answered. 'A hundred."

"A hundred! No. of course not,' said the examiner. That will do for you."

"And the little boy went out sadly. He had failed. "But he hung about the building, and in a half hour another boy appeared. He was on the way to the examination, too. He asked the boy who had failed what questions had been put to him, and the unhappy failure answered:

"The teacher wanted to know how many Commandments there were. What will you say when he asks you that?"

"It say ten;' was the reply.

"Lue boy who had failed laughed loud and long."

"Ten!' he cried. Well, just try him with your ten. I tried him with a hundred, and be wanted."